THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVI. FRIDAY, *August* 23 1811. No. 1290.

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

EDUCATION.

PROPOSALS are respectfully presented to the public, by *JAMES NOYES* and *DANIEL CHUTE*, for uniting their Schools, the 3d of September next, upon the following conditions:

That D. Chute is to have the superintendance of one apartment, the students to be composed of females, and not to exceed 40. James Noyes the sole direction of the other, the students not to exceed 40; to be composed of males.

Terms of Tuition Four Dollars per quarter for those who may attend to reading, spelling and writing; and Five Dollars for all higher classes.

N. B. Any scholar or scholars who are studying English Grammar and attend either of the abovementioned schools, may have the privilege of attending morning school free of expence. Pittsburgh, August 14, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Diller late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to attend at the house of Samuel Rippey, in Pitt township, on Friday the 13th of September next, in order to make settlements with the subscribers—those having demands against said estate, are required to exhibit them at said time and place, properly attested for adjustment.

JULIET DILLER, *Adm'x.*
JONAS ROUP, *Adminis't'r.*

August 14, 1811.

LOST,

IN April last, between Pittsburgh and Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, a *Red Morocco*

POCKET-BOOK,

containing a number of accounts and other papers.

ALSO,

an Account Book. If the finder will return them to *Joseph Beckett, Esq.* near Williamsport, or to the subscriber, he will receive the thanks of the owner, and be handsomely rewarded.

The papers are of no use to any person but the owner.

WILLIAM S. BRANT.

August 14, 1811

Letters, said to be of consequence, from France, to *Emanuel Devernay*, are in the hands of the subscriber directed to his care, from Paris. If *Mr. Devernay* be in this country he will please to call for them.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

Blank Checks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW TAP-ROOM & COOK SHOP,

JUST opened this day, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the black, bear, and opposite the baker's shop of Brown, in the commodious house of Robert Campbell. Gentlemen can be waited on every day at noon with a cup or bowl of brown soup. A sumptuous dinner can be had every day on reasonable terms. Coffee can be had every Market morning for the accommodation of country people attending Market. We intend to keep hot pyes every evening, and Welch rabbits to give a relish to a pot of brown beer. Herrings smoked. Beef stakes done in the nicest manner, and minced collops. Our long experience and attention, we trust will secure the approbation of all who may think proper to give us a call—Any gentleman in this place can have our assistance in any evening to cook, on moderate terms.

BIRD & Co.

August 12, 1811. 3t.

FOR SALE.

A MOST valuable and delightfully situated piece of Land on the Monongahela river, in full view and about half a mile from Pittsburgh, nearly opposite to *Mr.* Eichbaum's wire factory, containing 50 acres. For particulars enquire of *Jeremiah Barker, esq. Philip Mowry*, or *Mr. Oliver Ormsby*.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1811.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny there will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the second day of September next, the following described property, to wit:—Eleven Acres and Thirty Perches of Land, bounded by the Ohio river, lands of Bausmans heirs, West Elliot, Isaac Boon and Michael Rick; also, a Piece of Ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being part of Lot No. 157, as marked in the general plan of said Borough, extending on Ferry street 18 feet, and back to Lot No. 158, 35 perches. A plan of which will be exhibited at the time and place of sale. The title is indisputable. To be sold as the property of Patrick May, deceased.

JAMES MAY,
MARY M'QUADE,
late *Mary May*, administrators of Patrick May, deceased.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, about the 12th of May last, a bay *MARE*, 3 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, bald face, neither brand or ear mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID GILMER.

July 19, 1811.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between George Miltenberger and Elizabeth Banton, trading under the firm of George Miltenberger and Co. will cease by mutual consent on the 15th of the present month. all persons indebted to the said firm, will call on George Miltenberger and settle their accounts, and those having claims will call on him for payment.

GEO. MILTENBERGER.
ELIZABETH BANTON.

August 2, 1811

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Redstone road, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, a dun coloured sorrel HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, and a few saddle marks, trots and racks. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

JACOB DRAKE.

August 5, 1811.

MR. PICKERING's ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES
No. XIX.

(Concluded.)

Fellow-Citizens,

I am well aware that the reasons assigned by the French minister for the Rambouillet decree are but false pretences. *Lying*, formal, organized *lying* is a part of the French emperor's system of government, as the plunder of American commerce is within the scope of his policy."* But those who still affect to believe in his promises—who, like the President and Congress of the U. States, pass laws and issue proclamations founded on the promises and declarations of the emperor Napoleon, whose open violation of the law of nations and of his treaty with the U. States, Mr. Madison had himself publicly stated; whose utter disregard to truth, whose perfidy and complicated crimes can in modern times find no parallel; and which have been manifest to them and to the world; such men I say, who have had the evidences of his falsehood and perfidy before their eyes, evidences received and read by the president and by him laid before Congress; such men cannot consistently object to the emperor's iniquitious perversion of their acts, & offering them as reasons for his robberies; for they still continue to trust him.

Among the papers laid by the president before congress at the commencement of the last session, was a letter of July 5, 1810, confirming what had been said in his letter of June 5th from Mr. Secretary Smith to Gen. Armstrong, in which is the following passage:—"As has been heretofore stated to you a satisfactory provision for restoring the property lately surprised and seized (uder the Rambouillet decree) by the order or at the instance of the French government, must be combined with a repeal of the French edicts, with a view to the non-intercourse with G. Britain: such a provision being an indispensible evidence of the just purpose of France towards the United States." But notwithstanding this determination of the President on the 5th of June and July, without any restoration so surprised and seized, and without any provision for such restoration, nay after a positive declaration by the French government that as it was taken as a reprisal, and that "the law of reprisal must govern"†—that is, absolute confiscation: Notwithstanding all this, and without an actual repeal of the French decrees—and only upon the declaration of the most faithless of human beings, that those decrees would be repealed on certain conditions, one of which (the previous revocation of the British orders in council) was manifestly exclusively with the British government to perform, but which Mr. Madison knew would not be performed (because as early as the 31st of August 1810, the British Secretary of State wrote to our minister in London that before such revocation of the orders in council could take place, "the repeal of the French decrees must actually have taken effect")——notwithstanding all these things, Mr. Madison issued his proclamation declaring that "the edict of France violating the neutral commerce of the U. States had (on the 1st of Nov. last) been so revoked as to cease to have that effect!" Thus proclaiming to the U. States and to the world as a fact what he did not know to be a fact; on the contrary, what the official evidence in his possession required him to believe was not a fact; and in proclaiming which as a fact he must knowingly have disregarded the essential provision of the law of Congress under which he professed to act, and from which alone could be derived the authority to declare the non-intercourse law to be revived against Great Britain.

Let us now see in what manner Mr. Madison gives to Congress information of the atrocious Rambouillet decree, by which millions of American property have been seized and confiscated. Having mentioned the (pretended) revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, he says "It would have well accorded with the conciliatory views indicated by this proceeding on the part of France, to have extended them to all the grounds of just complaint which now remain unadjusted with the United States. It was particularly anticipated that, as a further evidence of just dispositions towards them, restoration would have been immediately made of the property of our citizens seized under a misapplication of the principal of reprisals, combined with a misconstruction of the law of the United States. This expectation has not been fulfilled."‡—So gentle & so mild is the President of the United States in giving to congress information of this flagitious act of the French emperor; when, if he had felt as a man, as an independent citizen, much more if he had possessed any consciousness of the duty, with the honest resolution to perform it, of the chief magistrate of the United States, charged with the preservation and defence of their dignity, and of the rights and interests of their citizens—he would have burned with indignation in reciting this abominable robbery, and the false and insulting pretences upon which it was committed—But did Mr. Madison really 'anticipate' and 'expect' the restoration of the millions of American property seized and confiscated under the Rambouillet decree? If he did then his childish credulity demonstrates his utter incapacity to manage the affairs of the nation. If he did not anticipate and expect that restoration, then he is chargeable with the most detestable vice in a solemn address to Congres—an address too in the opening of the session when full & precise information of the state of the great affairs of the nation is particularly expected, and it is the President's constitutional duty to render.

On the 1st of March 1809, Congress for injuries alledged to have been received from France and Great Britain, continue a law forbidding American vessels to enter their ports, and pass a law (the non-intercourse law) to exclude from our ports the merchant vessels of those two nations; and giving eighty days notice of this exclusion, declare that if after that time any of them enter the ports of the United States, they shall be seized and confiscated. What was the conduct of G. Britain on this occasion? Her vessels conform to the law, and abstain from coming to our ports. Neither do any French merchant vessels enter our ports—*none were expected to enter—they have no merchant vessels which cross the Atlantic.*—At length the law expires by its own limitation, and many of our vessels are taken and carried in or voluntarily enter the ports of France and her dependencies—that is of Holland and Naples, of Italy and such of the ports in Spain as were in the possession of France. But vastly greater numbers of our vessels enter the British ports. What treatment do they receive from the two nations? In all the British dominions they are perfectly safe. They sell and buy with pefect freedom, and come away when they please. In France and her dependent states they are seized and confiscated. But mark the singular perfidy and flagrant injustice of the French emperor. The non-intercourse law was published in the American newspapers, which are sent to France. Gen. Armstrong 'with sufficient promptitude' (as he informs us) delivers an official copy of the law to the French government. A whole year or more elapses without any complaint against the law. Then the emperor secretly passes a decree (the Rambouillet decree of March 23, 1810) to take effect—not 60 or 80 days after it should be made public—but from the 20th May 1809, ten months before the decree was made! ordering American vessels which after the 20th May had entered or should enter the ports of his empire, or of his colonies, or of the countries occupied by his arms, to be seized and sold. And in order to enlarge, the sphere of this horrible outrage, to draw more vessels within his grasp, the emperor keeps the decree in his pocket until the 14th of May 1810, when it is published in his newspapers; and this appears to have been the first notice obtained of it by the American minister at his court! The emperor had previously prepared to spring his net. Four commissioners were sent to Holland to take possession of American property to be found there; while his royal brothers and agents were doing the same thing in Spain, Italy and Naples. This whole scene of unequalled perfidy, treachery and iniquity, was communicated to our executive by General Armstrong in his letter of May 24, 1810. And yet with the full knowledge of all this, Mr. Madison has the audacity to inform Congress that he 'anticipated' and 'expected' the property thus perfidiously, treacherously, iniquitiously seized, confiscated and sold, would be restored, as an evidence of the just disposition of the French emperor towards the U. States! What could induce Mr. Madison in the exercise of one of his most solemn and important duties, to make to congress, to the Nation and to the world, a declaration which, on a view of the facts & circumstances here stated must evidently appear to be unfounded and false? The answer to this question with additional reflections, will appear in my next address.

TIMOTHY PICKERING

July 22, 1811.

---

* "The most extraordinary phenomenon ever known—a moral prodigy unexampled in the history of mankind, is now exhibited in France. I mean the regular systematic, elaborate organization of *falsehood*, as the basis of its government, and the soul of its public acts." Faber's sketches of the internal state of France, quoted in the American Review, for April 1811.

At the close of my seventh address without having then seen this number of the American Review, and without having adverted to any conformity of the principles in the government in chief of the French empire and the late chief of the United States, I remarked, "that Mr. Jefferson had learned with what facility a nation might be deceived. And that so conformable was his practice to this idea, it was manifested in so many of his acts.—Deception might be considered as the operative principle of his administration."

† Gen. Armstrong's letter of Sept. 10, 1810, to Mr. Secretary Smith.

‡ Message to Congress Dec. 5, 1810.

INNOCENCE BETRAYED.

The following truly interesting narrative, we find in the Augusta (Georgia) Herald of the 18th ult. The young of both sexes are requested to read it attentively.

DIED—A few days since, in a state of distraction, Miss *Mary Ann Mooney*, aged 21 years—the circumstances attending the death of this unfortunate female are published, as a warning to the unreflecting of her own sex, and as an awful and solemn admonition, to the inconsiderate of the other.

This young lady was the daughter of Mrs. S. Mooney, who lives a few miles from this place, honest, and respected. —The old lady had seen better days—but of late years she has depended upon her industry for subsistence, and by her prudent management her little family has been kept from want. Mary Ann was her oldest daughter and a favorite child—

"*She with her widow'd mother, feeble, old,*
"*And poor, liv'd in a cabin near this beautious town,*"

The mother had endeavoured to instil into her children the principles of moral rectitude and to excite them to purity of conduct. The wants of the family rendered a frequent intercourse with the town indispensible, and Mary Ann was often sent to procure necessary comforts, with the avails of the family industry. In this employment she became acquainted with a young man, whose polite attentions made way to her unsuspected heart, and soon secured her undivided and unalienable affections. Her innocent and unreserved encomiums upon his person, induced the mother to attend her daughter in the disposal of the next roll of *homespun* she had to part with.—The old lady more experienced than her daughter thought she discovered something in the manner of her customer that she could not approve of, and that her favourite was venturing upon the brink of a fatal precipice, from which she ought instantly to snatch her—as soon therefore as the cloth was disposed she told her daughter of her dangerous situation and forbid her ever again visiting the store. The poor girl unsuspecting the generosity and goodness of one who appeared to her all perfection, thought her mother's fears unfounded and her prohibition unreasonable.—But considering it a duty to be, as she had ever been, obedient, she endeavoured to conform herself to maternal directions.—After a while however, Mary Ann was missing from home, and her mother with tender solicitude and anxious forebodings, for many days sought her sorrowing. At length she was found at a house not far from town, and under the protection of the person she had been instructed to avoid—Distressed and almost distracted the mother spent her days in ceaseless sighs and unavailing tears—her child—her darling child she said was lost forever—sobs and tears supplied the place of words, and in the excess of her anguish the old lady seemed as if her heart's blood would stream from her eyes.

Some short time after, the person whose affection and friendship Mary Ann supposed she had permanently secured and who she said had promised to make her his wife, became indifferent towards her, and by avoiding her society called forth all the tender sensibilities of her soul, and filled her mind with inexpressible agony—She sought her friend in town, but was unable to obtain an interview with him; and without innocence to prop her fortitude, her mental powers were overcome by her disappointment and she became wild and frantic—Some female acquaintances of the family kindly undertook to return her to her mother, and having placed her in a carriage, they went before, to announce to the old lady the object of their visit.—When informed of it, her colour forsook her cheeks, she trembled and bursting into tears asked how she could receive a child whose character was destroyed: but while they were in conversation, the poor unfortunate Mary Ann was brought to the door—and when her mother beheld her emaciated form, her pallid visage and wildly staring eye, she forgot her resentment, and clasping her in her arms, cried out, O my child, my child, my lost and ruined child. The scene which followed language could not describe, the tears of the benevolent females who had thus again united the family, testified that they felt what they could not express on the occasion. Mary Ann, poor girl, was unconscious of the feelings she had excited, and at times would ask the cause of the sorrow she seemed to witness, and then declared, that she was happy, very happy indeed. She was then told that she must now stay and comfort her mother but she replied. O no. I cannot stay here, I must go to my friend, my dearest friend, I cannot stay with any one else; she would then cry and rave, and run, and exhibit a most deplorable spectacle of miserable insanity and frantic wretchedness. It was at length found necessary to confine her, as her delerium in a few days increased to perfect madness.—Every ray of reason extinguished, she would tear off her clothes, bite and mangle her flesh, and present such a dreadful spectacle of horrid distraction as has seldom been equalled, perhaps never exceeded.

In this condition she continued for some time, occasionally calling out for her friend, her dearest friend, her beloved husband, and then again would rave and tear her shoulders with her teeth. At length death the friend of the friendless, kindly came to her relief, and her life closed forever. And may the ANGEL of PITY consecrate her memory.

This plain and unadorned narrative of facts may suggest some useful reflections to the young of both sexes for whose sake it is published—To one it shows, what all experience confirms, that no dependence should be placed in any professions of regard, which are accompanied with invitations to depart from duty—and to the other it presents some of the consequences which may follow from an unfeeling triumph over unsuspecting innocence—And for the consideration of both it may be added that at the dread tribunal of impartial justice, and before a Judge who is no respecter of persons, the injured and injurer, the betrayer and the betrayed must hereafter appear—and happy will those be, who are prepared for the eventful interview.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *August* 23, 1811.

From the WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, August 3, 1811.

The council between the Governor and the Indian Chiefs closed on Wednesday evening. The celebrated Tecumseh was the principal speaker on the part of the Indians. His display of talents and oratory was by no means such as we had anticipated. In his first speech on Tuesday, he made an apology for taking the salt, and it was so weak a one, he might as well have held his tongue. In his last speech, he displayed, indeed, some art and ingenuity; but the veil under which he attempted to cover his designs, was so thin as to be seen through by all who are not wilfully blind. He gave, indeed, no satisfaction on any point.—To the complaint of the Governor upon the subject of the late murders, and other depredations, and the demand of the two men who had murdered capt. Cole and his party on the Missouri—he replied, 'that these ought all to be forgiven; that he was about to set out to visit the southern Indians, for the purpose of inviting them to join the northern tribes, all of whom were now united, and under his controul—that as soon as he effected the object of his journey, which he expected would take him until next spring; he would then return, and he would then be willing to settle all differences with the white people; that he would send messages to all the different tribes under his controul, to tell them what they were to do in his absence; but if any further murders were committed upon our people, he hoped it would be overlooked until his return.' To the question asked him by the Governor, whether it was the intention of the Indians to do any mischief to those who have, or who shall settle in the new purchase, he replied, that, that tract ought not to be settled until his return; because a considerable number of Indians would come to settle at his town this fall; that they intended to use that tract as a hunting ground, and that the white people would probably loose their cattle and hogs.

Stript of the thin disguise with which he attempted to cover his intentions, the plain English of what he said appeared to be this:—"In obedience to the orders of my master, the British, I have now succeeded in uniting the northern tribes of Indians in a confederacy for the purpose of attacking the United States, and I am now on my way to stir up the southern Indians; I wish you, however, to remain perfectly quiet until I return—do not attempt to obtain any satisfaction for the injuries you may sustain, or for such as you have already received; I am not yet quite ready to resist you—when I return I shall be completely so, and then you may do as you plesse." We, hope, however, the government will take immediate and effectual measures for breaking up this confederacy.

The Charleston Times, of the 22d July, states, that "By accounts furnished by John Smith, Esq. the present American charge des affaires in London, who was very recently in Paris, the American property unjustly seized by Bonaparte under the Berlin and Milan decrees, amounts to *thirty seven millions* of dollars.

The ship Rapid, captain Dorr, of Boston, for Canton, in the East-Indies, was lost in the night of the 7th of January last, off the coast of New-Holland. The crew reached the island of Java, after great suffering in the boats. The vessel and cargo entirely lost—she had 280,000 dollars in specie on board.

From papers which were produced in the British House of Commons on the 14th of June, on a motion for the exchange of prisoners, it appears that the British had on the 1st of June, in in their custody 49,531 French prisoners, and out of the whole number there were only 321 sick. The British prisoners in France were estimated only at 10,000.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

IT is an indisputable fact, that as long as our republican constitution stands firm, we have an unalienable right to the freedom of election: it is also true, that the very existence of our freedom stands closely connected with the free exercise of this right; and as we all have a claim to and interest in this right, it becomes us, as a duty we owe to ourselves, pointedly to resent the usurpation of it by any men or party under whatsoever pretence they may attack it. It is therefore the privilege of the citizens, or any of them, to hold up to public view the abuses done, or supposed to have been done, and to endeavour to have them removed. I ask, therefore, if the elections of 1809 and 1810 were not managed by a very few, and these few not sent by the people, yet called delegates? Has there not been instances where only three met, and two of the three sent as delegates for the township, and likewise five meeting and sending two, and many going unsent to manage county elections? Did the twentieth man in the county know a ticket was about being formed till it was agreed on? in some townships perhaps not more than the fortieth knew a ticket was on hand until it was published. I request every citizen to examine into the correctness of this, and see if the business has not been conducted in secrecy, as to the majority of the people—and so the officers were elected two or three months before the election day. Should not our self-elected brethren, or masters, have told us that they had finished the election, as they were more competent judges than we were, and saved about 180 dollars in the county treasury which is paid to inspectors, judges and clerks for their attendance at the general election; and it would also have been a saving, in time and expence, of at least 2000 dollars, by preventing the *freemen* from attending on the second Tuesday in October to do what had been performed months before.—They then might have boasted of economy. But we, the people, like Bonaparte's legislators, who have the honor of passing laws after they are made to their hands, elect whoever these dictators impose on us. Is this democracy? No. Is this republican? Surely not—but it is in fact oligarchy.

The preparations made and making for the approaching election are somewhat different from the two former ones. The democratic citizens are requested to have large meetings that the will of the party may be fully expressed. In some townships 7 or 8 persons met, in others 20, and in some none at all; but at all the meetings great dissatisfaction was expressed at the abuses of election rights.

It is universally acknowledged that the situation of our country is truly alarming, why then do the democratic party use their influence to divide the people? Is not the honor, interest and independence of the nation suffering, by party feuds? Is not the interest of the citizens of the United States one common interest; why then not be united for our own good?

As reformation is more likely when effected in the lower classes of the community to have a more beneficial effect upon the body politic, by making a gradual progress through the whole, let us attempt to correct the abuses done to our republican rights, by uniting in maintaining and asserting our constituted right of choosing for ourselves, those men who are to make laws for our government.

A FARMER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THAT the local circumstances of Pittsburgh are particularly favourable to the establishment of manufactures, especially of those which require a considerable supply of fuel, is a truth so fully established, that a mere mention of it might rather appear superfluous. The flourishing state of those establishments already formed, whilst it reflects the greatest honour upon their patriotic founders, cannot but encourage further exertions in the various lines of improving labour.—To discriminate, however, those branches of industry, which in the present state of society in this country, may promise a real and permanent success to the undertakers, it appears necessary to advert particularly to the following circumstances:

1. The produce of the manufactures to be established must be of an extensive consumption.

2. The expence of carriage must be considerable in proportion to the intrinsic value.

3. The first materials must be either all, or at least most of them, near at hand.

4. The necessary machinery and first establishment must not require a very extensive capital.

5. The various processes must be such as to be carried on with the least possible number of hands.

A mature enquiry into the present state of commerce, and into the mineralogy of this neighbourhood, seems to justify an opinion, that a combined manufactory of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) of nitric acid, (aqua fortis) and of allum, would unite all the advantages just now enumerated.

The properties of sulphuric acid have rendered it precious in a number of chemical and metalurgic processes. In bleaching and in dyeing its use is very extensive. It is indispensable in one of the methods employed for the manufacture of nitric acid, and it forms an important article in materia medica. The uses of aqua fortis are still more numerous. Hatters and dyers consume an immense quantity of it. It is employed in medicine, in metalurgy and in a number of chemical processes. Both articles, though manufactured of late in some of the atlantic states, are still imported in large quantities from Europe. The same takes place with respect to allum, whose various uses are too well known to stand in need of any detailed enumeration.

The carriage forms the more important part in the price of both acids, as it is difficult and liable to many accidents. With respect to allum, the carriage only from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, constitutes nearly one-third of its value. But one of the most encouraging circumstances in the manufacture of these articles, is the immense quantity of first materials in which this neighbourhood abounds. Pyrites, from which the sulphur is extracted, are exceedingly abundant along the shores of the Allegheny river, and there is reason to believe, that immense stores of this material are laid up in the vicinity of this borough. Nitre could be procured cheaply and abundantly from Kentucky and Tennessee, and the purification of the crude salt would offer to the manufacturer an additional premium. The different kinds of bolar earths fit for the manufacture of nitric acid are met with likewise in many places in the adjacent country, and would, as a mere residuum after the operation, furnish a valuable cement for buildings under water, for coating of basons, tubs, &c. By an easy process allum might be manufactured at one and the same time with aqua fortis. But even the more common methods of manufacturing this salt would be the less expensive, as the slate roof which covers the strata of coal, is strongly impregnated with the matur of allum, which to be extracted, would require only some very easy operations.

Thus far every thing would seem to promise to an establishment of this kind the most prosperous success.—Nor would its first organization be attended with the necessity of a very extensive capital: some buildings, most of them of wood, one only lined in the inside with lead, some furnaces, retorts of stone and of glass, together with tubs and vessels of different kinds would be almost the only apparatus wanted. Finally, the whole of the processes could be managed and conducted in such a manner as to require a few workmen to carry on all the necessary labour.

These observations are laid before the enlightened public of Pittsburgh, with a view to open to them a new career of lucrative industry. The intelligent reader will readily perceive, that they are not the visionary schemes of a dreaming projector, but that they are established on the firm basis of facts and of calculation. Should the undersigned be favoured with the approbation and confidence of some monied gentlemen in this borough, willing to engage in the proposed undertaking, he would be resolved to offer them with that concurrence, which his theoretical and practicsl knowledge in chemistry, and his personal acquaintance with the most approved establishments of the same kind in Europe, may give him some title to profer.

FR. AIGSTER, M. D.

The Contrast.—Behold the upright man! A statesman of conscious integrity, acting under the constant influence of the things which are true, honest, just, pure, venerable, and of good report. Mr. Bancroft, in his life of Washington, says—"On the 19th of August, 1795, Mr. Randolph resigned his office as secretary of state. He had been strongly suspected of breach of trust, and of having committed the honour and interest of his country in his communications with the French minister. To enable him, as he affirmed, to vindicate himself, he requested the sight of a confidential letter, which the President had written to him, and which he had left in the office. His avowed purpose was to publish this, with other documents, to shew that he had been disgraced on account of his attachment to France and liberty."—"I have directed," replied the President, "that you shall have the inspection of my letter of the 22d of July, agreeably to your request; and *you are at liberty to publish without reserve any or every private and confidential letter I ever wrote you; nay more, every word I ever uttered to you or in your presence, from whence you can derive any advantage in your vindication.*"

"Happy the ruler," (the biographer adds) "who in the consciousness of the purity of his intentions can, in times of political agitation, thus address a suspected member of his council, who had been admitted to his unlimitted confidence."

Public expectation was a tip-toe, till Mr. Randolph had published the *book* with which he threatened the President. But no sooner was it read than the enemies of Washington were very willing to let it, together with the author, sink into oblivion. They all perceived that the ex-secretary, missing his mark, had wounded himself with his own arrows.

Now look at the following portrait. Mr. Smith says, "Although his" (Mr Madison's) language, in the offer of the mission" (to Russia) "and in the accompanying observations, was not at all offensive, yet there were indications of *embarrassment* and *awkwardness*, that excited in my mind a doubt as to his *real* object."—Again, "He (Mr. Madison) immediately, *but with evident confusion*, protested that he had not in any manner whatever authorised such a report, or even such an idea."—And again, when Mr. Smith declared to Mr. Madison that every consideration of duty would constrain him to set forth all the circumstances respecting the *private letter* written to Mr. Erving, "*he manifested great perturbation.*"

Thus, according to this statement, Mr. Madison, in the presence of his secretary, figures in the character of a culprit at the bar; exhibiting evident marks of guilt; a conscious prevaricator; one who dissembles his *real* object; *embarrassed* and *awkward*, evidently *confused*; greatly *perturbed*.

Are these things so? If not, perish the slander, and remorse and shame seize the slanderer. But if these are facts, what do we see? A dissembler! A prevaricator! A defaulter! A man betraying a consciousness of guilt, and trembling as it were before a servant of his own houshold!——And whose is this image and superscription? Can it be that of the President of the United States of America?—Every man who has a particle of honour, truth, or honesty, must sicken at the thought.

Con. Mirror.

FORT STODDERT, July 11.

We feel a pleasure (not on account of Mobile remaining in possession of the Spaniards, but as it evinces the courage of our gallant tars and the passive obedience of the Spanish authorities at Mobile) to publish the following:

On Monday last arrived at this port gun boat No. 27. captain Speddan, with the schr. having powder and military stores on board in company. By the arrival of these vessels we have obtained the following particulars of the re-establishment of the free navigation of the Mobile river, and the dissipation of those squally appearances which drove the commandant of Mobile and his troops within the walls of their fort. That 10 gun vessels under the command of capt. Bainbridge, arrived off Mobile on the 2d inst. for the purpose of forcing a passage by the fort for the schooner loaded with powder and military stores for the troops at this place. This schooner had been stopped, and not permitted to pass the fort; in consequence of which she returned to New Orleans and made a report. The above number of vessels was sent to convoy her past the Fort. When they arrived off the bar of Mobile, the Spanish commandant sent an officer to inform captain Bainbridge that he had orders not to permit any powder or gun vessels to pass that fort, and if they attempted it he should certainly fire at them.—Captain Bainbridge replied that he would comply with the orders he had received from the commodore, and would pass the fort the first favourable wind. He then held a council with his officers, and it was concluded to be most prudent to send nine of the gun boats under the command of capt B. F. Reid up Spanish river and drop down Mobile river, and take the most advantageous station for an attack, which was to be communicated by signals, when capt. Bainbridge in gun-boat No. 25, which remained off the bar, was to run in under the fort with the schooner in tow, and in case that they fired on him or the schooner from the fort, the rest of the gun boats were to commence firing.

The commandant perceiving these movements, and fearing a consequence of an attack, dispatched an officer to inform captain Bainbridge that he had held a council of war with his officers, and had came to the determination of permitting them to pass! leaving the measure to be decided by the two governments. One of the gun-boats (No. 27) with the schooner, proceeded up the river, and the rest are now laying opposite Mobile.

Thus was determined an affair which had it come to a contest, would have resulted in the possession of that important place to this country, by the Americans. But the Spaniards knew who they had to deal with, and the consequence, should they fire a gun.

From the Windsor, Vt. Washingtonian.

"CAPACITY" & "INTEGRITY."

OR,

THE CASE FAIRLY STATED.

'Want of *Capacity*,' or 'want of *integrity*'—(one or the other—sometimes both) has been often urged against the leading Democrats and Demagogues of the day. Once in a while we get a peep behind the curtain. Friends fall out, and tell truth of each other, or some unlucky villain gets unmasked, and we have a tolerable specimen, by which to judge of the rest.

If ever two men were perfectly acquainted with each other's character, it must be Mr. Madison and Mr. Smith. They heve been intimate for 20 years—*par nobile fratrum*. They were both high, very high in the estimation and confidence of Jefferson. They were together selected by him, on account of their *capacity* and *integrity* to become heads of departments, members of his cabinet council, and his constitutional advisers. For eight years they walked hand in hand together, in daily habits of friendly intercourse of a mutual interchange of sentiments and opinions, relative to our great national concerns; both in their private closets, and at the Grand Council Fire of the Cabinet. And when Mr. Madison became President, what could he do for the man who had been so long his fellow laborer in our political vineyard, who had so long helped to sweeten his toils?—What for the man whom he had so many reasons for delighting to honor? He offers him the keys of the treasury.—He makes him a Secretary of State. And here again, hand in hand, they jog on, most lovingly together for two years more. But at last they fall out. Mr. Madison truckles to France; *further than ever* Robert Smith *is willing to go!*—He remonstrates, and Mr Madison looks displeased. Mr. Munroe, too the governor of Virginia, is menacing a tempest in the south. Mr. Munroe, must be quieted—and Mr. Smith must go to the wall, he is offered the important mission to Russia—and *resigns*.

NOW THEN FOR DISCLOSURES.

Time is ever friendly to *Truth*;—So is the FALLING-OUT *of*—*Rogues*. Mr. Smith now virtually, and solemnly declares, and exhibits facts to substantiate the declaration.

1. That Mr. Madison has subserviant to the views of France:—

2. That he is unfriendly to any arrangement with England; and

3. That he is authorised, by a private letter, a public Agent of the government, who had a stipulated salary for all his services, to retain upwards of 22,000 Dollars which did not belong to Mr. Madison, nor to the government, but to private individuals. Or, in other words, (if I understand) authorising Mr. Erving, without any authority for so doing, to retain this amount of other people's money, as a compensation for secret services.

Now if this be true—it is bad enough. It is all, and more than all, the political enemies of Mr. Madison have ever before alledged against him.

Whether it be true, Mr. Smith knows better than any other man living.

The federalists have long suspected and believed as much. Mr. Smith has long seen and known it. And Mr. Smith may add, 'quorum pars magna fui,' for he was an accomplice.

But an accomplice is always a competent witness. No matter what are his motives, he is always competent; and is so esteemed by all courts. In many cases from the nature of things, we can have no other, and of course he becomes the best the case will admit.

But how does Mr. Madison (or his Defender in the Intelligencer, which I take to be the same thing) purge himself from these foul charges? In the first place, and principally, by attempting to discredit the witness, and by a torrent of invective, unbecoming his elevated station; such as but for the example of Gov. Gerry, we should have hardly expected from an Executive pen.

He begins, by declaring that 'it has been long known, that Mr. Secretary Smith, for want of capacity and want of integrity, is quite unfit for his office:' that 'his appointment' was 'the effect of a miserable intrigue:' So far as the federalists will agree with the defender. But he goes farther, and declares; that there are 'crimes, (as in the case of Mr. Smith) which fines and halters cannot reach; not because they are so small, but because they are so great!'

Well, admit this all to be true, and on what ground does it place Mr. Madison? Is he, or is defender, aware? 'I trow not.'

Now to say that a man wants 'capacity,' and wants 'integrity,' is but a genteel way of telling him that he is both a fool and a knave. And when a man thus denounces one, who has been his bosom friend, his confidential companion, for ten or fifteen years, pays but a poor compliment to his own "capacity" or to his own "integrity". The proverbs says "We may know a man by the company *he keeps*." Now as Mr. Madison keeps Mr. Smith's company most intimately, and for the two last years certainly, out of choice. In preference to that of any other in the Union, then if what is here, alledged against Mr. Smith to be true, (which I believe most Federalists will concide) then what must we think of Mr. Madison? Where was, all this while, the eagle eye of his discretion? Or where was the "integrity" of his heart?

If it required so many years to find out a man so notoriously destitute of 'capacity' and 'integrity,' what becomes of the 'capacity' or discernment of Mr. Madison?

If he had found him out—this man whom fines and halters could not reach, and yet did not discard him from his councils and his confidence; nay if he even yet offered him the important mission to Russia—then what becomes of his 'integrity?'

Now I seriously doubt, whether all the federal papers, from Georgia to Maine, contain matter of such severe cutting reproach against Mr. Madison as the introductory remarks, which have been offered for his defence!

OUR NEGOCIATIONS.—We understand that a gentleman recently returned from Washington, in a conversation with Mr. Foster, the British minister, was informed, thas in all probability the differences between the two nations would be amicably adjusted at the meeting of congress—that there were some points in which the executive did not feel authorised to close previous to the meeting of that body. We have the above information from a respectable source, and place in it the most implicit confidence——*Norwich Courier.*

From the New-York Morning Post.

NEW-YORK, *August* 12.—The brig Emeline, capt. Stevens, arrived here last evening in 41 days from Lisbon

Captain S. informs us, that a battle more desperate and bloody than any which preceded it since the war in Portugal, had been fought between Marshal Soult and the combined armies under Lord Wellington. It commenced on the 16th of June, and continued for four days successively, when each party quit the field. It was stated that the British lost between 8 and 9000 men, and the French about 12000. The wounded British were brought into Lisbon daily in great numbers.—Previous to this last conflict, Lord Wellington had sent a division of his army to make an attack upon Badajoz, but they were repulsed with the loss of more than one half of their troops. The British had not yet retreated to their strong holds, but it was expected they would, as the provisions which had been forwarded to their army up the Mandingo had been sent back.

The day before capt. Stevens sailed, a fleet of transports, upwards of 40 sail, with 7000 cavalry, arrived from England.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable appearance of the last desperate battle, the inhabitants of Portugal entertained no apprehensions for the safety of the place, although the French had received very strong reinforcements.

NAVAL BATTLE.—The following account of a naval battle in the Mediterranean, was brought by the Maria Theresa, arrived at New-York on Saturday last, in 44 days from Lisbon.

"An express had arrived from admiral Cotton to admiral Berkely, stating, that admiral Cotton had fell in with a French fleet from Toulon, of 9 sail of the line, off Cape de Gatt, full of troops, and had succeeded in taking seven sail and in sinking the other two. This account was published in an extra gazette at Lisbon, by Mr Stewart, British ambassador at that place."

From the Boston Repertory, August 6.

Yesterday arrived the barque Sally and Mary, captain West, in 33 days from Oporto, which he left July 1st.

Considerable alarm prevailed in Portugal, lest they should again have a visit from the French, who have been reinforced at Badajoz, were said to be advancing. The British and Portuguese forces which recently invested that place, had fallen back about 50 miles, and were within about 70 of Lisbon. It appears that this movement was not so much owing to a dread of the power of the enemy as to a great scarcity of provisions, from which the army had suffered considerably, the French having destroyed every thing the country afforded, even to the mules. We do not learn that a junction had yet been effected, between Lord Wellington's forces under gen. Spencer and the division under Beresford; nor that the remnant of Massena's army had joined Soult, though from their movements it was expected.

Capt. W. was informed by an American gentleman, who left Lisbon on the 25th of June, that he had seen a letter from a British officer of Beresford's army stating that they had retreated, lest their remaining in Spain, should be cut off by the French forces (late Massena's) who were descending through Estremadura. He likewise mentioned the great scarcity of provisions

A few days before capt. W. sailed, the commissary at Oporto received a letter from Lord Wellington, directing him to suspend purchasing provisions as he should draw his supplies from the Tagus. The Commissary immediately shipped off his stores on hand, having taken up several of the American vessels for the purpose.—A report prevailed that the army which had lately been driven out of Portugal, amounting to 25,000 were returning and were within 60 miles of Oporto, and the inhabitants were much alarmed. (It is certain this army cannot both advance towards Oporto and join Soult. There seems to have been more alarm than danger.)

NEWBURYPORT, *Aug.* 2.

DEMOCRATIC VILLAINY DETECTED.

It will be recollected that in the course of the last winter, a violent outrage was committed in the office of the "*Independent Whig*" upon the types, books, and other property of one Mr. Wright, the editor and publisher of that paper. It will also be recollected, that Wright himself publickly charged the perpetration of this foul deed upon the Federalists of Newburyport, stating that he had become obnoxious to them on account of his paper, and of the publication of a pamphlet called the "*Pickeroniad*," and that was their mode of seeking revenge. Heavy complaints were made, large rewards offered and every democratic newspaper from one end of the continent to the other, taking the story from the miserable wretch who published the Whig, and his abettors in this town and elsewhere, *attempted* to injure the reputation of *Newburyport federalism*. Abuse came from all quarters, and in overflowing measures, and many people who were strangers to the town, did, no doubt, verily believe some part of what had been so often and so unblushingly asserted. But it was otherwise known to the parties immediately concerned in the affair, as well as to some others, who wished the scurrilous stories of Wright to gain credit. Strong suspicions were entertained that Wright himself, unable to drag along any further the miserable existence of a pitiful paper, penetrated the outrage of which he so bitterly complained and ascribed it to the federalists of Newburyport, for the purpose of exciting the commisseration and charity of the public. These suspicions are now FIXED by *positive proof* and the public will judge, from the following deposition, what degree of infamy should attach to the character of Wright. So despicable, so contemptible a wretch, hardly deserves this notice—But it is due to the abused citizens of Newburyport, that this exposition should become as public as the falsehoods which have occasioned it; and beside, this affair is one of those many ugly features of democracy, which fairly exposed ought to excite the abhorrence and indignation of every honest man.

The editors of those papers who have circulated the scandalous stories of Wright, are requested as an act of common justice, to make this contradiction of them as public.

DEPOSITION.

I SAMUEL PATTERSON, of lawful age, depose and say, that I was a journeyman, employed by NATHANIEL H. WRIGHT, editor and publisher of a Newspaper called "*The Independent Whig*," printed in the town of Newburyport, from the commencement of the publication of said Newspaper until some time in the beginning of the month of Feb. last past;—that in the course of that time I had frequently suggested to Mr. WRIGHT that the emoluments of his paper were not sufficient to support itself, and on the evening of the 5th of February, *Mr. Wright* communicated to me a project he had formed of making the public believe that his Office had been forcibly entered and his establishment wantonly destroyed by the *Federalists*; he expressing a belief that by this means he should gain a handsome remuneration;—that this project was accordingly put in execution the same evening, as follows:—Having left the office with another journeyman about 11 o'clock, and having locked the door took the key with me, I went to my lodgings at Mr. W's but not finding him at home, I walked out, and in the course of ten minutes met him on the side walk in front of the Phoenix buildings, that we then went up together to the Whig office, Mr. Wright going first, and I then perceived that the staple of the lock by which the door had been secured was so loosened that Mr. Wright easily drew it out with his fingers; that we went into the office, and Mr. Wright threw many of his types into pye, others into the fire place where there were hot embers, and committed the other outrages upon the books, furniture and property in his office which afterwards became the subject of public complaint by said Wright; after which we left the office together with the door unfastened and went home; that I had from the beginning expressed an aversion to his project and was induced to wink at it only from the circumstance of my being in his employ, and from a friendship which I had always entertained for him,

Question by Isaac Adams, In behalf of the Selectmen of Newburyport—Having witnessed the transactions in the office on the evening of the 5th of February, had you reason to believe that any other person or persons were concerned in the outrage?—*Answer.* I had none in the least

Question by the same. In communication the project you have mentioned, did *Mr. Wright* suggest to you that the staple of the door could be so drawn, that it might afterwards appear that the office had been forcibly entered?—*Answer.* Yes, he did.

Question by the same. What is your estimation of the damages done in said office on said evening? *Answer.* To the best of my judgment it could not exceed in the whole 30 dollars.

SAMUEL PATTERSON.

ESSEX, ss. July 2d, 1811.

Then the above named Samuel Patterson personally appeared and made solemn oath to the truth of the foregoing deposition by him subscribed.

Before me,

MICHAEL HODGE, Jr. J. P.

Out Lots for Sale.

The Fifty Acres of Land, lately advestised for Sale, on the Monongahela River, nearly opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's Wire Factory, and in view of Pittsburgh, it is divided into ACRE LOTS, in such a way that two or more may with convenience be thrown together.—A draft of which may be seen with Philip Mowry, Esq. who is authorised to make sale of said Lots.

Should they not all be sold at private Sale by Friday the 13th of September next, they will on that day be sold at Public Auction. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Peebles's, sign of the Bear, in Pittsburgh, at which time and place the terms of sale will be made known.

ISAAC GREGG.

August 20, 1811.

Tonsorial Department.

PROCLAMATION 2d.

Coretto manique — PALACE OF AROMA, — *Many and divisible*

In the year of our Hegira 1.*

THE Emperor having returned from his annual giro, or circuit, graciously condescends to accept the felicitations of a faithful people; he feels happy at the great *anxiety* caused by his late temporary *absence*, on his important frontier duties; it is another proof to him of the great love in which he is held by his grateful subjects, and it convinces him that his *great system* cannot fail to insure the *comfort* of an obedient and hitherto suffering race.

The Emperor has the pleasure to announce to the West, that his *depots* and *douanes* are established on a basis that must advance the success of our great design; we had understood that our officers were becoming remiss in their attentions to their functions, but we had the satisfaction of finding every man at his post, and "on the alert." The able conduct of these our trusty servants has induced me to raise such of them as were most conspicuous to our highest order, and decorate them with the salmon coloured ribband; they now add to the number and respectability of our Legion of the Puff. Such has been the vigilance of our beloved agents, in their different capacities, that scarce a suspicious character has passed our lines, and not a single article of contraband has been smuggled into our territories; some property is now held sequestered, subject to our future decision. Our excursion however has been of longer duration than at first contemplated; but the pleasing cause of this extension of my time and limits must diffuse such universal joy, that the gloom brought on by my temporary eclipse will quickly melt into the full blaze of meridian sunshine—during my journey, round my dominons, a courier from my brother of the East met me, and announced the birth of a son and heir of this august monarch, he demanded my presence at the baptismal fount, and the laws of courtesy required that I should pay prompt obedience to the summons; I repaired to the city of Gotham, the capital of his empire, and acted as sponsor at the solemn ceremony—I waited a few mornings to attend to the issuing of the bulletins of the health of this interesting prince, and then flew on the wings of impatience to repose my cares in the bosoms of my people! but during my absence some

"Evil precedents
"Have crept into the the state."

Certain picaroons and unlicensed depredators, have had the audacity to lay sacrilegious hands upon property belonging to our sacred self! We therefore find it necessary, in order to check this growing evil, to announce to the world, this our

SECOND DECREE.

Whereas during our late important perigrinations, certain laws and regulations, materially affecting our fiscal department, and whereas certain seditious proceedings and manoeuvres have been audaciously resorted to, by base born hinds too, whom the Emperor had before loaded with favours—

Demagogues who basely rose,
From Tibbette's debtors, to be Tibbette's foes†
Who could their monarch, in their purse forget,
And break allegiance but to cancel debt.

Therefore,

We, Tibbette, by the Divine Superiority of the Strap, Autocrat of the West, Founder of the Noble Legion of the Puff, Establisher of the Tonsorial System, Protector of the Confederacy of the Hone, Mediator of the Chin and Cravat, *&c. &c. &c.* in the plenitude of the power delegated to us,

DECREE,

1. That from this date forward the miscreants mentioned in the above preamble, shall be put without the pale of our protection, and the benefits of our mystic operations shall be no longer extended to them.

2. The above act shall be and remain in force until the trespassers shall have *retraced their steps*, as we are determined not to suffer our government to come under the imputation of *want of spirit, energy, or independence.*

3. We hereby repeal and revoke our late prohibitions on unlicensed tonsors *it being well understood* (bien entendue que) that the said unlicensed gentry, will only practise and operate upon the traiterous phizes of such as in this decree have been denationalized, and rendered unfit to enjoy the blessings of our *great* system.

4. The above orders being *retaliatory*, we are determined to pursue them with the utmost rigour, until we can with truth exclaim

"They owe me no subscription."
Shakespeare.

5. We hereby call out the conscription of 1814, and accept the services of our volunteer corps, (who have so nobly step'd forward) in order that our sacred person may be no longer troubled by the above mentioned buzzing, ephemeral pests—and as this is a *measure of reprisal, the principles of reprisals must be the law, in this affair.*

(Signed) TIBBETTE.

The Emperor has the pleasure further to announce, that he has not been neglectful of the interests of his people, on his late *evolution*—in addition to the sources of happiness mentioned in his first Proclamation, such as the variety of instruments, vulgarly called razors, he has in his *museum*, and is ready to *scatter o'er his people*, powder of a quality so delicious, that it will fall on the heads of his subjects, like the dew of heaven, and completely counteract the dreadful sensations caused by the present heats, on the frontal and occipital epidermes and cuticles of my suffering liegemen!—brushes for the head, brushes for the body, brushes for the feet, whose almost magic powers, like Medea's spells, will refit the constitution, and bring on the exquisite feelings of renovated youth! perfumes of every description, from the miel d'angleterre to the humble bergamot; and from the polite musk to the savage pole-cat—in short, the Emperor's palace now teems with springs of bliss, that unloubtedly places him at the head of all the potentates on earth, and he may now say

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec jovis ira, nec ignis.
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas—
—— Nomenque erit indelebile nostrum.

(Signed) TIBRETTE.

Head Quarters at the Old Place.

P. S. The Emperor having become tired of his present Secretary Hiram, has been obliged to *offer him a foreign mission*; there is of course a vacancy, which the Emperor wishes to fill, with the most worthy.

* By Hegira, the Emperor does not mean any thing like the *sudden French leave* Mahomet took when he left Mecca for Medina, but is in allusion to the expeditious and rapid manner in which we performed our late visits to our different posts.

† Those who were most busy in the late proceedings against my power during my absence, were subjects against whom the balance of trade ran very strong.

To the Electors of Allegheny County

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty of offering myself a candidate at the ensuing Election, for the Office of *COUNTY COMMISSIONER*. Should you think proper to elect me, I shall gratefully acknowledge the favour, and my best endeavours will be used to discharge the duties of the office with faithfulness and fidelity, and without favour or affection to any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1811.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, and 12 years old—branded on the near shoulder M. but scarcely legible, roman nose and hollow back, a natural trotter, shod all round. The above reward with reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver said horse to the subscriber.

JAMES MAY.

August 22, 1811.

FOUND,

In the Scotch Bottom, a half worn SADDLE and plated BRIDLE. The owner may have them again, by proving property and paying charges.——Application to be made to the subscriber, living in the neck, about 10 miles from Pittsburgh.

JOHN BIGGS.

August 22, 1811.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on the Ohio River, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, and opposite Brunot's Island, a dun coloured HORSE, with a black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, has some white hairs in his forehead, and has no shoes on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

AMOS MITCHELL.

August 20, 1811.

Came to the subscriber's living in M'Kee'sport, Versailles township, Allegheny county, on the 17th instant, a large black COW, with a white face, and a white streak along her back, a piece cut off both her horns, and supposed to be 9 or 10 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ABRAHAM BENNET.

July 18, 1811.

DR. ABERCROMBIE'S EDITION OF

JOHNSON'S WORKS.

Proposals by J. & A. Y. HUMPHREYS, *Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription,*

THE WORKS OF

Samuel Johnson, L. L. D.

Containing a more complete collection of his Writings than has ever yet been published; together with a selection of the most meritorious Publications illustrative of his Domestic and Literary Character:

BY JAMES ABERCROMBIE, D. D

PROSPECTUS.

THE very high authority which the writings of Mr. Samuel Johnson possess in the republic of letters, has long rendered a *complete* collection of them, a desideratum in the library of every student, —of every man of literary taste, sound principles, or classical erudition. The moralist, the politician, the poet, the critick, and the sentimentalist, will ever derive from the page of Johnson, instruction, entertainment, and delight. The acuteness and accuracy of his perception, the profundity of his thought, the solidity of his judgment, the fertility of his imagination, the capaciousness of his memory, and the vigour of his understanding, render the suggestions of his MIGHTY MIND inestimable: more especially as they are conveyed in language comprehensive, as the range of his intellect; nervous, as the energy of his sentiments; pure, as the integrity of his principles; copious, as the resources of his learning; polished and sublime, as the splendour and elevation of his genius. Such, it may without temerity be asserted, was the activity of his mind, and such the versatility of his talents, that in the various characters of moralist, biographer, poet, bibliographer, essayist, philologer, novelist, commentator, politician, theologian, tourist, epistolary-writer, critick, and lexicographer, the productions of his pen have commanded the admiration and applause, and induced the imitation, of the best men, the best critecks, and the best writers of the present age.

That *all* the works of this great and good man should never yet have been collected by any of his editors, is, indeed, not less a subject of wonder, than a cause of regret. Such, however, is the fact. Mr. Drake, whose literary life of Dr. Johnson has lately been published in London, concludes that admirable specimen of criticism and biography with the following declaration.—"Of the *editions* of the works of Johnson the two principal are by *Sir John Hawkins*, and *Mr. Murphy*. Sir John's appeared in 1787, in eleven volumes, octavo; and four volumes more were at different periods subsequently added. The collection was hasty and indigested, and several pieces were included decidedly not the productions of Johnson. The life too was bulky, inelegant, and full of irrelevant matter.

"In consequence of these defects, another edition was brought forward in 1792, under the superintendence of Arthur Murphy, Esq. which occupies twelve volumes in octavo, with the essay on the genius and writings of Dr. Johnson prefixed. It has passed through the press several times, a proof that the public is satisfied with the arrangement and execution; the former of which is chronological, and the latter correct and elegant.

"We must, notwithstanding, declare, that no *complete* edition of the works of Johnson has yet been published; not one in which his "Prayers and Meditations," his "Letters," and his "Sermons" are included. It is true that Mr. Murphy has given us a *few* of his Prayers, and a *few* of his Letters; but they ought, as best unfolding the heart of the man, to have been published entire; he has also omitted his "Fountains, a Fairy Tale."

"When these things shall have been added, all that is necessary will probably have been done."

The Rev'd JAMES ABERCROMBIE, D. D. the editor of the proposed edition, from his early and profound respect for the character, and his admiration of the writings of Dr. Johnson, has, for many years past, spared neither pains nor expense to obtain whatever has been published, either by or in relation to that distinguished author.—Through the activity of several kind friends and the indulgent attention of James Boswell, Esq. with whom Dr. A. corresponded for some years before his death, he is now enabled to give to the world that *complete* collection of Dr. Johnson's writings, so long and so justly desired. To this collection will be added two or three volumes of the most meritorious publications illustrative of his domestic and literary character; many of which are mentioned by his different biographers: such as "Courtenay's Poetical Character of Dr. Johnson," "Agutter's Funeral Sermon before the University of Oxford," Professor Young's unrivalled imitation of his style in "A Criticism on Gray's Elegy," *&c. &c.*—The chronological arrangement of Mr. Murphy will be adopted, as well with respect to the tracts heretofore published, as to those which may now be added.

Besides the publications mentioned by Mr. Drake in the preceding extract, as sufficient to render the collection of his works complete, the present editor has been fortunate enough to obtain others of unquestionable authenticity, which had either not then been discovered, or had not fallen under Mr. Drake's observation—Dr. Johnson's admirable "Essay on the Corn Laws," for instance, found in his own hand-writing among the papers of the late Right Honourable W. G. Hamilton, Esq. which the Edinburgh Reviewers pronounce to be written "in the very best style of that great master of reason;" and which they express an earnest wish to see transferred, without delay, "to a more secure and conspicuous station."

The possession of these additional productions of Johnson's pen, and of the most interesting disquisitions relative to him and to his style of composition, renders a submission of them to general perusal, the estimation of the editor, a duty which he owes to the patrons of genius, and to friends of science and of literature.

To the admirers of Dr. Johnson's writings throughout the United States, it will, doubtless, afford no small degree of gratification to reflect, that what has been so long wished for by the literati of Europe, and twice ineffectually attempted in England, by two of the familiar associates and intimate friends of our illustrious author, should finally be accomplished by an AMERICAN. It is, therefore, confidently hoped, that the patronage extended to the undertaking will be proportioned to the magnitude of the object, and the unrivalled celebrity of the writer, who has correctly been denominated the COLOSSUS OF LITERATURE.

Several engravings, executed by the first artists, will be introduced into the work: among them, a likeness of Johnson from Nolleken's celebrated bust, in possession of the editor; and a *whole length* portrait of him, with his oak stick, as described in Boswell's Tour, from an engraving drawn and etched by Trotter; his Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, *&c.*

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in about fourteen volumes octavo, embellished with new designs and plates by the first artists.

A volume will be published every two months till the work is completed.

The price to Subscribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the volume in boards, payable on delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as sufficient encouragement is given to warrant the undertaking.

☞ Gentlemen who wish to subscribe for this excellent and complete set of Dr. Johnson's Works, are invited to set their names on a subscription paper in the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.

Pittsburgh, July 16, 1811.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,
Of various kinds,
For Sale at this Office.

PROPOSALS

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

PITTSBURGH,

for publishing by subscription a new work, entitled,

OBSERVATIONS

ON

"The Two Sons of Oil."

BY WILLIAM FINDLEY, ESQ.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

"*The Two Sons of Oil; or, Faithful Witness for Magistracy and Ministry upon a scriptural basis,*' was written by the Rev. SAMUEL B. WYLIE, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation in Philadelphia, and published in 1803. In this pamphlet the Reverend author severely censures our American constitutions and laws, because of the free toleration of all religious denominations, which so eminently characterizes the American institutions.

The following extracts will place the sentiments of Mr. Wylie in such a light that they cannot be mistaken:

Page 9. "It (civil power) does not, as some modern politicians affirm, originate either in the people, as its foundation, or in the vices consequent upon the fall" (of Adam)—Page 20. "The magistrate has officially, by divine authority, something to do with religion."—Page 23. He ought, by his civil power to remove all external impediments to the true religion and worship of God, whether they be persons or things; as heresy, idolatry, and their abettors."—Page 25. Whatever penalties are specified in the Jewish law, should be duly inflicted" (by the civil magistrate.)—Page 26. "The civil magistrate has a right to convoke synods and councils, to consult and advise how the church is to be purged from corruptions."—Page 28. "He ought to exercise a compulsory and punitive power about things religious. This power extends to all persons within his jurisdiction."

Among reasons for not yielding obedience to the present civil authority in North-America, he says, page 40. "Most, if not all, of the state constitutions, contain POSITIVE IMMORALITY. They give a legal security and establishment to gross heresy, blasphemy and idolatry, under the notion of liberty of conscience."—Page 44. We object to the government of this country, because its officers are sworn to support what God Almighty forbids." "We cannot, therefore, swear allegiance, because we dare not be bound, upon pain of perjury, to spend our blood and treasure in supporting idolatry."—Page 47. "We consider the nation at rebellion against God."

—

THE design of MR. FINDLEY in his Observations, is to vindicate the character of the American constitutions, &c. against these unfounded charges, and to prove that our religious liberty, far from being immoral and odious, secures to us one of the greatest blessings of civil government—exemption from religious tyranny and persecution.

From the interesting nature of the subject, involving an important question respecting civil and ecclesiastical relations: and from the well established public character of the author, the publishers anticipate a liberal support to the first book of their publication in the western country.

—

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a new type, in a neat duodecimo volume, containing upwards of 300 pages, on paper of an excellent quality, neatly and substantially bound.

II. Price to subscribers, One Dollar, payable on delivery.

III. Persons assuming responsibility for seven copies, shall receive the eighth gratis,

IV. The usual discount to booksellers, and others who take a large number of copies.

☞ Subscriptions to be returned before the first of November, 1811.

Whereas in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Allegheny, against a certain John Hill, of the township of Versailles, in the county aforesaid, yeoman, whereon certain goods, chattels and effects of the said John Hill have been attached, and are now in the custody of Foundley Muse and William Sill, of the same township, until they shall be disposed of according to law. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said John Hill to appear on Saturday the 24th of August, inst. at the house of James Herron, in M'Kee's-port then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeably to the directions of the said act. August 5th, 1811.

JAMES EVANS.

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N. Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 259 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

July 22, 1811.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels

New rice in tierces

Old Jamaica rum in barrels

Holland gin in do.

Country gin of excellent quality in do.

Cogniac brandy

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet Alley—A plan of the lots and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	389	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, at the mouth of Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a double barn shingled, and other outhouses, a bearing orchard, and an excellent sugar camp. There is also a Ferry that commands considerable business, as the state road from Pittsburgh through Butler to Erie, crosses the Allegheny at this place. Persons wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 10, 1811.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of David Cowan, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, requests all persons who have any demands on said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to pay the subscriber, who will attend for the purpose at the house of Samuel Cowan, in St. Clair township.

ANDREW SPEER, Administrator.

July 26, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheelrons.

B. Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends, that in addition to their usual assortment of *FLINT GLASS* Ware, they now offer for Sale at the customary prices, the following articles of *GREEN GLASS*, viz:—

BOTTLES—gallon, half gallon, quart and pint

JARS— do. do do. do.

PITCHERS—half gallon, quart and pint

FLASKS—pint and half pint

SQUARE LIQUOR BOTTLES—half gallon and quart

PATENT MEDICINE BOTTLES, &c &c.

N B. *Cash* will be given for clean Ashes and Pot-ash.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1811.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE per bushel, in cash, will be given for good WHEAT at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Cummings late of Pittsburgh deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—the necessity of complying with this request is obvious, and those who neglect it, may expect that prompt measures will be pursued to compel them—those having demands against said estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH CUMMINGS, *Adm'x*

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

FRANKLIN HEAD BOOKSTORE,

PITTSBURGH.

Have on hand the following Books,

The Family Expositor; or A paraphrase and version of the New Testament; with critical notes, and a particular improvement of each section—in six volumes. The first, containing the former part of the history of our Lord Jesus Christ, as recorded by the four evangelists, disposed in the order of an harmony, by P. Doddridge, *D. D.* To which is prefixed the life of the author, By Andrew Kippis, *D. D. F. A. S.* and *S. A.*

The Use of Sacred History; especially illustrating and confirming the great doctrines of revelation. To which are prefixed Two Dissertations: the first on the authenticity of the history contained in the Pentateuch, and in the book of Joshua; the second proving that the books ascribed to Moses, were actually written by him, and that he wrote them by divine inspiration. Two volumes in one. By John Jamieson, *D. D. F. A. S. S.* minister of the Gospel, Edinburgh.

Dissertations on the Prophecies, which have been remarkably fulfilled, and at this time are fulfilling in the world. By Thomas Newton, *D. D.* late lord bishop of Bristol.

Horae Solitarie, or essays upon some remarkable names and titles of Jesus Christ, occurring in the Old Testament, and declarative of his essential divinity and gracious offices in the redemption of man. To which is annexed an essay chiefly historical, upon the doctrine of the Trinity, 2 vols.

Sermons to Young Women; by James Fordyce.

Village Sermons, or Sixty Five plain and short discourses on the principal doctrines of the gospel, intended for the use of families, Sunday schools, or companies assembled for religious instruction in country villages, 2 vols. by Geo. Burder.

Village Dialogues, between Farmer Littleworth, Rev. Mr Lovegood and others—by Rowland Hill, 2 vols.

The Register of Arts, or a compendious view of some of the most useful modern discoveries and inventions, by Thomas Green Fessenden, author of the Modern Philosopher, or Terrible Tractrating.

Volney's view of the soil and climate of the United States of America.

Elements of Mineralogy, by Richard Kerwin, esq. 2 vols.

Godwin's Enquirer

Political Justice, 2 vols.

St. Leon, 2 vols.

Fleetwood, 2 vols.

Edgar Huntley, or memoirs of a Sleep-Walker, 3 vols.

Juliet Grenville, or the history of the Human Heart, 2 vols.

Clarkson on Slavery

Goldsmith's Essays,

Beauties

Vicar of Wakefield

Poems

Plowden's British Empire

Shenstone's Essays on Men and Manners.

August 5, 1811.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the waters of Street's run, on the evening of the 29th of July, an apprentice Girl named POLLY O'BRIEN, between 14 and 15 years old; she had on a linsey petticoat, but it is not known that she took any other cloathing with her. The above reward, without any charges, will be paid if said girl is brought home to the subscriber. *WILLIAM WILLETT.*

August 2, 1811.